

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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CANNON & COLLINS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription.

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Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged according to the above terms.

Our neighbors in Norfolk certainly feel deeply in regard to the measures that have been adopted to cut them off from all communication with the surrounding country, as also to close every outlet of escape against those desirous to flee from the pestilence. The following editorial, which we take from the Argus of Thursday last, appears to be a pretty fair indication of the general feeling upon the subject. The little town of Weldon seems to be the peculiar mark of ridicule and bitterness; and Lord knows, the danger of any body flying from any place to take up his abode at Weldon is too remote to call for the interposition of any prohibitory regulations:

We cannot kiss the hand that smites us.

We hear of recommendations in sundry places that have established quarantine against us, to make collections for the purpose of raising a fund to send to Norfolk for the relief of the sick and suffering, or the burial of the dead, among us.

Now, we take the liberty of saying, on behalf of our people, that we do not believe such a proceeding would be at all acceptable to them. We have been treated with an inhospitality heretofore unknown in Virginia, in having almost every outlet from the place barricaded against us. Our citizens who have gone to other retreats for safety, (though free from disease themselves,) have been in many instances inhumanly thrust back upon our borders. Our soldiers have been ordered to arm against the diseased and the afflicted. Our legitimate trade has been rudely interdicted. Our supplies of things even useful for our daily uses have been recklessly stopped. The mandates of Christianity have been suspended by a sort of absolute concurrence— and we have been penned up, for aught that our neighbors (with a few splendid exceptions) have manifested, to die and rot!

We have thus received an infliction that money cannot cure. Though the pill is a bitter one, we prefer to take it without having it gilded with Phariseism, or paper charity. We would feel that the indignity put upon us, and the tarnish upon the honor of our State would not be lessened were a million piled up to be tossed by some unquarantined process, or carried by innocuous mail-bags into our midst. We have been taught that tithes of mint and anise and cumin do not atone for the omission of the weightier matters of the law, for that mercy and love, which have been widely inculcated in the present generation, but which appear to have failed most singularly when most needed. We have been taught that the Levite, "who passed by on the other side," was a just object of severe judgment; and we blindly supposed that this case was without parallel in our own section of the country. But it seems that doctrines of this character may suit the fanatical, or the sister of charity, the anxious parent, or the poignant lover.—They will do for the tongue and the pen in the day of security, but they are out of place at this time in this latitude.—The yellow fever (though demonstrably not contagious) is an antidote to benevolence and religion.

Well, "The dead" can "bury their dead." We have never asked for more than common toleration, and this you have denied us. We shall, we are pretty sure, refuse your ostentations "charity," if tendered. God has seen fit to afflict us; and his chastisement we will endeavor to bear without murmuring; but your mockery of philanthropy, your panic tempered counterfeit of doing good, your gall-and-vinegar medicaments, your fumigated mercy, we could not quietly endure! We prefer to place our hands upon our mouths, and cry "unclean unclean," in your sight.

Let us thank the Almighty Disposer of events that the wind has been tempered to our afflictions—that we have not been thrown altogether upon the discriminating compassion of our fellow men; but that although the visitation is upon us, it has not, thus far, been greater than our strength can bear!

A day or two ago a Quaker, and a hot-headed youth were quarrelling in the street. The broad brimmed friend kept his temper most equably, which seemed but to increase the anger of the other.

"Fellow," said the latter, "I don't know a bigger fool than you are," finishing the expression with an oath.

"Stop, friend," replied the Quaker, "Thee forgettest thyself."

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. 3.—No. 15. SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1855. Whole No. 119

From the Arator.

STATE FAIR.

The time for holding the State Fair, (we would remind our readers,) is rapidly approaching. We trust the number of persons who have already made up their minds to attend is more than double that of the thousands of spirited and patriotic citizens, whose agreeable and profitable meetings and greetings on the two former occasions, have sent an electric influence from centre to circumference of the State, which will never cease to exert a most salutary influence upon her greatest and highest interest; and that thousands more, yet undecided, will at once resolve to do themselves and the cause of improvement the service to be present, and, if possible, to bring with them something to contribute to the exhibition. There is not a moment to lose in making the necessary preparation. Let every one commence, forthwith, to make his arrangements, and so dispose his business before hand, as to be ready to devote a week to this highly interesting and instructive assemblage of the friends of improvement. All may thus make it to themselves the most profitable, as well as delightful, week of the year.

We address not only those who reside in the neighboring counties, at what is called convenient distances, but the people of the whole State—in the most remote counties, at the most inconvenient distances. They are all equally and deeply interested, and will be amply repaid for any and all of the patriotic sacrifices they may make to participate in this great and important movement. Every County should be represented, with specimens and samples of men, and productions of skill and industry. Their delegates should be here in great numbers, with appropriate emblems and banners, ready to take their places in the grand procession, and contribute their full share to the onward march and ultimate triumph of the pleasurable and peaceful pursuits of industry and civilization. We therefore, call upon leading men in every county, who stand before our mind's eye, whom we know to be public spirited, intelligent and influential, to see to it, that their respective counties shall be represented at the Fair. Let them remember, in the West as well as in the East, that this is a GREAT STATE MEASURE. There is nothing local or sectional in it. If anything, the weaker and more remote sections are more deeply interested in its success than any others. We could easily demonstrate this, and if time and circumstances allowed, we should avail ourself of this occasion to do so; but a little reflection will convince the intelligent mind of its truth, and indicate to the patriotic his duty. The fact, that in this matter, all is to be accomplished by the voluntary action of the citizens, and that everything, in such cases, depends upon the zeal and activity of a few leading spirits, makes it imperative upon that few to come forward and exert themselves in the cause, which of all others, of a secular nature, is dearest to the masses, until the people all over the State shall be fully aroused. There are leaders in every county, who, like Roderick Dhu, in a political campaign, have only to give one sound of their whistle, and the face of the earth is immediately alive—not with "plaided warriors armed for strife"—but with excited partisans rushing to a "mass meeting!" If the remark of Dean Swift—"that he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, deserves more of his country and better merits the gratitude of mankind than the whole race of politicians put together"—be true, would not these chiefs be employed in a nobler work, by sounding their whistle in the cause of improvement, and summoning their followers to the State Agricultural Fair? That many of them are not engaged in agricultural pursuits, is no excuse for a neglect of this duty. It is well known that professional men have much scientific agricultural and mechanical knowledge, and when they turn their energies to it, make the best farmers; and, moreover, their interest is so interwoven with manual labor pursuits, and the prosperity of these pursuits are so indispensably necessary to the existence and support of civil government and society, it becomes the duty of good citizens of all professions to take an active part in all measures intended for their advancement.

Before we close, a word to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County. They have a peculiar part to perform in the great work before us, and the STATE EXPECTS THEM TO DO THEIR DUTY. They not only labor under heavy responsibilities, but have a deep interest in the success of the Fairs and the permanent location of the Fair Grounds at the Seat of Government. Let all, therefore, set about to do their best to make the Fair attractive and agreeable. First, let all prepare something to carry to the Fair; secondly, let all become members of the State Society; and, thirdly, let all be liberal and zealous in manifesting their interest in this great State enterprise. Let the citizens of Raleigh make it known beforehand, that their cousins, friends and acquaintances from the country will all be welcome visitors during the Fair—that the string of their latch will be ever outside of

the door, and the latch ready to fly up at the call of visiting strangers from whatever quarter. Let the people of all Wake County open their doors, and invite the whole State. The hospitality will be appreciated and reciprocated. Nothing will be lost—much may be gained—an inexpressible amount of happiness and pleasure at least.

From the Democrat.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

It will doubtless be a source of devout thankfulness on the part of the Patrons of Davidson College and the friends of Education generally, to know that the prospects of this Institution for the future are bright and flattering indeed.

With the smiles of a benignant Providence upon her, Davidson College is destined to widen the circle of her usefulness, and soon, very soon, to take her stand among the First Institutions of the land.

The late meeting of the Trustees on the 7th and 8th inst., was a meeting of great harmony, and will tell upon the rapid growth and prosperity of the College. Aware of the very extensive interest felt in behalf of this cherished Institution—devoted as it is, to the cause of sound learning conducted upon Christian principles, and feeling assured that the community who had mourned over her low estate, and rallied around her, in the time of trial, would rejoice over her prospects of enlarged usefulness, the Board have ordered this brief abstract of the proceedings of their late meeting to be published to the world.

The last Will and Testament of Mr. Maxwell Chambers was read in the hearing of the Board, from which it appears that he has made Davidson College the Residuary Legatee, by which this Institution receives a large part of his fortune. In addition to this, he has bequeathed a separate fund for the endowment of a new Professorship.

The will having been read, the Board of Trustees united in solemn prayer to Almighty God, returning thanks to him who has the hearts of all men in his hand, and the treasures of the world at his disposal, for putting it into the heart of his venerable servant to bless our College with so magnificent a body.

A Committee was also appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense and feelings of the Board upon this subject. Their report was unanimously adopted and is as follows:

Resolved, That this Board will ever cherish with grateful veneration the memory of Maxwell Chambers as a munificent benefactor of Davidson College.

Resolved, That the Trustees respond most heartily to the prayer expressed in this Remarkable Will. "That God would in his kind providence build up Davidson College and make it an ornament to the State of North Carolina and a blessing to the country."

Resolved, That the Trustees, with united, liberal and prayerful efforts, will aim at the faithful management of this responsible trust in promoting the interest of Learning and Religion.

Resolved, That the Board perpetuate his money in disposing of future Halls and Professorships.

Arrangements were made by the Trustees for the education of the sons of Rev. S. Proutis, Rev. A. Baker, Messrs. D. A. Davis, S. G. Cairns and R. V. Cowan, in the College, free of any charge, according to the provisions of Mr. Chambers' will.

The Committee which had been appointed at the meeting of the Board last spring, to take into consideration the best plan for the improvement of the College grounds, presented an able report. And the Board unanimously resolved that the general system of improvement embraced in the report, should be the plan for the future construction of College Buildings.

And the Trustees would adhere to its main features and seek its completion as speedily as their resources will permit.

Two thousand dollars were appropriated for the purchase of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus for the use of the College.

Letters were read from Dr. Andrews of Charlotte and Professor Brumby of Columbia, recommending their respective Cabinets of Minerals, for the use of the College.

Whereupon, a committee was appointed to examine these Cabinets and to report to the Board at its next meeting.

The Trustees, being fully satisfied from their own experience, and from the example of other Colleges, that the Fall, Winter and Spring, from the bracing influence of the atmosphere upon the human system, constitute the most favorable seasons for study, have made the following change in the sessions and vacations—to take effect after the next session.

1st session to begin 3rd Monday in September and close 3rd Friday in February.

2d session to begin the Monday after the 3rd Friday in February and close 4th Monday in June.

Giving thus a vacation of Ten Weeks, at that season when nature herself by relaxing the Body under continued heat, seems to demand a corresponding relaxation for the Mind.

Two new professorships were created, making now seven in all, and it was

unanimously resolved that one of these should be called the *Troy* professorship; to perpetuate the maiden name of Mrs. Channing, as a token of respect for the deep and abiding interest she had manifested in the prosperity of the Institution. The other was called the Chambers Professorship, as a monument to the memory of the man whose name it bears.

APPROPRIATE PRESENT.

The following is taken from the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat, and may well be called an appropriate recognition of the claims of George D. Prentiss, the Louisville Journal, to immortal remembrance:

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7. 1855.

Gen. D. Prentiss, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have been requested and instructed by the ladies of *Frankfort* to present to you, in their name the urn which the bearer of this note will deliver to you as a slight testimonial of their appreciation of your distinguished services in behalf of the American party. They feel that the country is much indebted to you for your devotion to the great principles on which our government and party are based, viz:

1. Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., President and Chaplain, and professor of Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature, and evanescences of Christianity.

2. Rev. E. F. Rockwell, professor of Latin language and literature, and modern history.

3. Maj. D. H. Hill, professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

4. Jno. A. Leland, A. M., professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

5. C. D. Fishburne, A. M., professor of Greek Languages and Literature and Ancient History.

6. Rev. A. Gilchrist, Troy Professor of Intellectual Philosophy, Logic, Belles Letters and Elocution.

7. —Chambers, professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.

A committee was appointed to nominate before the Board at its next meeting, suitable persons to fill the Chambers professorship of Chemistry.

When these facts are taken into consideration, the character of its Faculty, its remarkably healthy location, its uncommonly low expenses: the whole cost per session of 5 months, including Tuition, board, room rent, servants hire, washing, wood and lights, amounting to only \$60—it must be evident to all that Davidson College presents strong claims to the enlightened public.

The offering will be the more acceptable, we are assured, when you are informed that the charred and burned particles, and the brains of infants hereof tendered, are the remains, the identical remains of the women and infants who so shamelessly fired upon and killed the brave men of the great American party, who died breathing lofty aspirations in the cause of liberty, the Union, and the national prosperity."

Accept, sir, this holocaust—these remains of woman and rascally Dutch and Irish sucking infants—as a testimonial of your devotion to the protection of American rights.

SAMUEL BLACKSMITH.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Twenty-six of the thirty-one States have elected members of the new Congress. The total number of members thus far elected, exclusive of Trumbull of Illinois and Morris of Massachusetts, (who have resigned,) is 207. Of these, 79 were members of the last Congress; of which number, 42 voted for the Nebraska Bill, and 37 against it. More were re-elected who voted for the bill, than who voted against it, 5. In this calculation we assume that Taylor, of Tennessee, who voted against the bill, is defeated. The States of Maryland, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, are yet to elect, or to be heard from, and send 25 members.

Since writing the above, we have intelligence by telegraph that Ex-Governor Bell has been elected to Congress from Texas. She sends two members.—*Journal of Commerce.*

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A PAINFULLY EXCITING SCENE.
A scene of the most painful and intense excitement occurred in this town on Monday morning. At the Railroad Station here, in digging the well, those engaged in the work have encountered a rock, which can only be penetrated by drilling and blasting.

On Monday morning, soon after a very heavy blast of powder in the bottom of the well, which is some forty feet deep, and before the smoke had sufficiently cleared out of the shaft, John Walton jumped into the bucket and started down; but on or before reaching the bottom, finding the sulphur smell too strong for him, called to those above to draw him up. On arriving, perhaps half way to the top, he became too helpless to hold himself in the bucket, and fell to the bottom of the well. As quick as possible, Norman Arnold descended into the well, to save Walton; but he, too, was immediately stupefied and helpless. Then, in quick succession, followed David Armfield, who shared the same fate.

And now the excitement was becoming intense and painful in the extreme. Here were three men, in the bottom of a forty-foot pit, and it filled to suffocation with smoke; the men groaning and panting for breath; the water rapidly rising upon them, and they impossible and unable to raise their heads. It looked like instant death to those on the ground to venture down; the alarm was given, and many citizens of the town rushed to the spot; but what could they do? Who was to be the fourth man to make the fearful leap, and risk his own life in an effort to save that of these three men? A step that required more true courage than to fight a dozen duels.

James S. Morrison, one of the Engineers on the North Carolina Railroad, now arrived, jumped into the bucket, and was let down as fast as possible; John W. DeLancie, of this county, an experienced Scotch miner made a leap, caught the rope to which the buckets are attached, and descended the rope almost with lightning's speed.

Mr. Morrison, when drawn up in the bucket, with Mr. DeLancie and the apparently dead man, was too much exhausted to return; but Mr. DeLancie made three several trips, each time descending the rope as quick as thought. It required two men to place and hold in the bucket the suffocated men, David Sullivan accompanied Mr. DeLancie in his second descent; and John Lethco went down and assisted in bringing up the the third man.

The three unfortunate men who were thus saved from an untimely death, were restored to consciousness during the day. Messrs. Arnold and Armfield appeared but little bruised. Mr. Walton received a severe cut on the head, which at first, it was feared, had fractured the skull, but an examination proved otherwise; he also in his fall, received other, though not dangerous bruises. And we are happy to learn that these gentlemen are all likely to recover from the injuries received.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Messrs. Morrison, DeLancie, Sullivan and Lethco, for their courageous and humane conduct on the occasion.—*Greensboro', Patriot.*

THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.

Philadelphia, Aug. 31.

The Wheeler slave case was resumed to-day in the City Court. The escaped negro woman was examined. The United States officers attempted to take her, but the Judge ordered the police to protect her at the risk of their lives, and she was escorted from the court room to the carriage between files of the police, and was soon out of reach. Great excitement prevails.

THE SATURDAY POST AND ABOLITIONISM.

The people in the South, pretty generally, have been great admirers and patrons of the (Philadelphia) Saturday Post. It was but the other day that a subscriber of ours stopped his paper to take the Post—the blessed "Post!" And at least five Southerners out of ten whom you solicit to patronize a Southern paper—perhaps published almost at their own door—will refuse you, with the consoling reply, "I take the Saturday Post."

The "Saturday Post" is a great paper—no other equal to it—in Southern estimation!—And if you want a scolding just utter a word against it to a Southern lady, no matter what she thinks of the "Resolutions of '98-'99" or says about Southern rights.

But what about the "Post?" Why it is now engaged in denouncing Judge Kane of Pennsylvania for giving an opinion in the case of Passmore Williamson, adverse to this rascal's right to rob Col. John H. Wheeler of his negroes while passing through Philadelphia and set them free. After abusing the Judge for saying he knew of no law in Pennsylvania that would deprive a citizen of North Carolina of his property, the "Post" indignant exclaims:

"If the people of Pennsylvania have remaining in their breast a spark of that old fire which animated them when they tracked with bloody footstep the snows of Valley Forge, they will send to the next Legislature men prepared to maintain our free institutions, and enforce the constitutional rights of our citizens, with the whole power and authority of the State."

Heed that, ye Southern patrons of the Post! Will you continue to lick the rod that smites you, or will you tell the Post to go to the devil and look to Passmore Williamson and his rascally clan for support?

This Pass more (kidnapper) Williamson we dare say, lives in gaudy style in Philadelphia. Like most of the Philadelphia pocket-book stealers, we guess he has a very large and fine looking house to live in, with marble doors and steps—iron porticos tipped off with silver or brass, and all that sort of a thing. Nine tenths of the magnificent build-

ings in Philadelphia are but the result of 'stealage' from Southern pocket-books. The city was founded in Quaker honesty, but built up in rascally rascality, and hence it is infested with such thieves as Passmore Williamson. This scoundrel doubtless makes his living by stealing negroes from the South, and under the pretense of running them off into 'freedom' he runs a few dollars into his pocket, and the poor negro into starvation and the most wretched slavery.

Williamson ought to be hung. And if the Philadelphians don't hang him the South ought to have self-respect enough to stop all dealings with that city.—*Milton Chronicle.*

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
New York, Sept. 6.—The steamer Atlantic, Capt. West, arrived at her wharf this afternoon. She sailed from Liverpool on the 25th of August, and therefore brings seven days later intelligence from all parts of Europe.

The news is interesting, but not important. The news from the seat of war is not the exciting character anticipated.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Contrary to general expectations, the latest advice from the seat of war represent no change in the condition of affairs before Sebastopol. The bombardment was continued by the allies, but without producing any sensible effect.

The Russians continue to make sorties, which are repulsed without any serious loss.

Within the last two weeks, large reinforcements have been received on both sides.

There is considerable sickness among the allies.

The allies appear determined to prosecute the siege with increased vigor, and assert their ability to capture Sebastopol in the course of a few weeks. The Russians are equally confident of their ability to make good their defense.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The political intelligence is wholly of a negative character. There is no change to notice in the relations of Austria or Prussia.

It is understood that the Emperor of France will ask for another loan.

A very large space in the English journals is devoted to the details of the Queen's visit to France.

Affairs in Spain remain in a very unsettled condition.

The last *Yorkville Enquirer* gives a brief sketch of the speech of Hon. W. W. Boyce, of S. C., at Ebenezer, from which we take the following extract:

"Mr. Boyce then went into examination of the principles, and machinery of the Know Nothing party, showing that its principles, in opposition to foreigners and Catholics, proposed to extend the naturalization laws, which as a remedy he thought did not reach the point vital to the South; on the contrary, the way in which the South were affected by the foreign immigration to the North was the extension of their political power by increasing their basis of representation; that every 92,000 foreigners who came to the North gave them an additional member in the House of Representatives; the influx of 4 or 50,000 foreigners per annum, to the North certainly added greatly to the strength of the Northern vote in the House of Representatives; but the Know Nothings did not propose to cut off this immigration, and were only endeavoring to disfranchise it.

He urged that the question with us was not whether Americans or foreigners governed the North—it was a matter of far greater moment that the reins of government should not be held by abolitionists. In Massachusetts, where every member of the Legislature was a Know Nothing, the action of the State had in such hands been ultra anti-Southern. We of the South had, therefore, nothing to gain by seeking to have America governed by such Americans. So far as we could by any judicious action cut off immigration to the North, we should be prepared through our Representative to do it. In regard to the Catholics, Mr. Boyce thought it unwise to organize a party against them; and urged, instead, that the matter should be left to our efficient Protestant clergy, the laity aiding them by material resources. Mr. B. objected, lastly, to the secret machinery of the Know-Nothings, as unnecessary at the South, and dangerous tendency."

VERMONT ELECTION.

Burlington, Sep. 5.—Boyce, dem. re-elected by a handsome majority for Governor; also held fusion with the State ticket. The Know Nothing republican party no doubt, will carry the Legislature. The election was very spirited, and a large vote was cast.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Louisville, August 27.

The official majority for Morehead for Governor, is 4,403.

There is a disease prevailing at

Newbern, N. C., resembling the small pox,

but which the town authorities deny being small pox.

It is, however, creating

sensation in the neighboring towns who

are passing ordinances of non-intercourse

with the Newbernians.

Greensborough Patriot.

HOGS IN KENTUCKY.—According to

returns to the auditor of Kentucky, there

are in that State, this year, 1,440,266 hogs

over six months old, against 1,682,244 last year.

This decrease in number is attributed to the short crop of corn last year,

which compelled many to kill that otherwise would have kept them a year longer.

The quantity of pork raised in the State the present season, however will undoubtly exceed that of last year.

A Slave of General Washington.—According to a writer in Rochester American, a colored man named Richard Stump, formerly a slave of Washington, is now living with his sixth wife at Urbana, Ohio, at the good old age of one hundred and eight years, who has in his possession the original papers giving him his freedom, in General Washington's own hand writing.

He owns about one hundred acres of land,

bought with money given him by his illustrious master.

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REPUBLICAN BANNER.



In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday Sept. 11, 1855.

SALISBURY.

Mr. H. H. HOAGAN HELPER, our general traveling agent and is authorized to receive subscriptions to the Republican Banner, and to receipt for the same.

MESSRS. RAYNER and BARRINGER.—It is

well remembered that during the late congressional canvass in this State, Mr. RAYNER, a bigoted zealot in the cause of religious intolerance, charged President Pierce with corruption in bargaining for the Roman Catholic vote.

The terms were, if elected, President

Pierce would give a place in his cabinet to a member of the Catholic Church. To substantiate this base calumny upon the Democratic party and upon a better man than Kenneth

RAYNER the arch Demosthenes of North Carolina he (RAYNER) cites the authority of Hon. D. M. Barringer, former Minister to Spain.—Mr. RAYNER asserts that Mr. Barringer told him that the Pope's nuncio at Madrid told him, that if elected, Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania, a Catholic, would be appointed to a seat in the cabinet. Mr. Barringer comes out in a lengthy letter *disowning* saying any such thing. The way he keeps Kenneth over the knuckles is a caution to all men to tell the truth when quoting authority. We shall publish Mr. B.'s letter entire in our next.

REV. ADAM GILCHRIST, lately elected to

the chair of *Belles Lettres* at Davidson College, has declined the acceptance of the trust.

This institution is now among the best endowed

colleges in the South; and, ere long, we

hope, will rank among the first of the institutions

of learning in the country. It has labored under manifold disadvantages ever since its foundation, from pecuniary embarrassment

and others, such as, under which, no institution

could prosper. It now bids fair to increase in usefulness, and to be an honor to

Western Carolina.

THIEVES.

This seems to be a wonderfully thriving

age. We scarcely open an exchange but we

see flaming advertisements offering rewards

for the largest to the most diminutive

amount, for such and such a one, of such and

such a height and age and color &c. Even

our own "respectable burgh" is now teeming

with posters announcing that such and such

things have been stolen, and if the said thief

is caught he will be "dealt with as the law

directs." It is really humiliating to see the

amount of robbery now in our midst, a man's

purse or other valuables are scarcely safe in

his own pocket. Would that there was placed

in every honest hand a whip, and

to lash the rascals naked through the land."

IN PRESS.

ELLEN NORWAY; or, the *Adventures of an*

Orphan; by EMERSON BENNETT, author of

"Clara Moreland," "Viola," "the forged Will,"

"Pioneer's Daughter," "Bride of the Wilder-

ness," "Kate Clarendon," "Heiress of Belle

fonte," "Walde Warren," etc., complete in

one large volume, Cloth, price Seventy-Five

Cents; or in paper cover for Fifty Cents.

THE DESERTED WIFE, by Mrs. D. E. N.

Southworth. Mr. Peterson has sent us a few

of the *proof sheets* of this work. In glancing

over them we formed a favorable opinion of

its tendencies. The authoress stands among

the foremost of female writers in America.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

A commendable spirit is exhibited by the

citizens, of a large number of towns and vil-

ages in this State, in procuring aid for the

sufferers by yellow fever in the ill-fated cities of

Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. The latest ac-

counts from these places are awfully distress-

ing. The most heart rending sight we can

imagine was a *scramble for coffins* on the ar-

ival of a boat at Norfolk from Baltimore, and

the bodies of most of the wounded, dying and dead, were placed on the bank on either side of the road. Three or four died while lying here, and some without speaking or recovering consciousness after being removed from the wreck.

Round among the mass could be heard the sobs and wailings of those who had just recognized a dear friend or relative among the mangled bodies—a wife over a husband, a daughter over a mother, or vice versa. Some ladies were almost frantic with excitement and distress, and were rapidly running in every direction in search of lost friends. As soon as possible a freight train was backed up from Burlington, and with such conveniences of seats, doors, &c., as we could procure from the wreck, we set to work to remove the bodies of the dead and those severely injured (the latter first) to Burlington. As I left to aid the wounded on this train, my observations were mostly in Burlington after this time. The hotels and many private houses were at once thrown open for the reception of the wounded—the citizens and ladies especially turned out in immense numbers to render assistance; at one time there were over twenty ladies in the hall of one of the hotels making bandages for the physicians, who were already in attendance. The French Consul, Baron St. Andre, was still living and suffering the most intense agony. Some friend or relative was with others, endeavoring, by every means, to alleviate his distress, but he expired in about an hour after his removal.

In the same room by Mr. Lukens, of our city, whose groans were terrible—at one time it took five or six men to hold him on the settee, although he was perfectly unconscious at the time. I had observed him when first taken from the ruins; his face was as black as my hat, and I had given him up for dead, but the motion of the cars appeared to revive his respiration. Although the physician decided he was beyond human aid, still he was alive at last accounts. Another of the severely injured was my friend, the Hon. Wm. B. Macay, of New York. I recognized him when brought up to Burlington in a wagon; I had him at once conveyed to a room, and after giving him a stimulant and getting him on the bed, he appeared to revive considerably. I will never forget the fortitude displayed by Mr. Macay; although severely wounded in the back of his head, considerably crushed in his side and chest, and his legs cut and bruised. After being temporarily relieved he requested those around him to aid others who were more injured, and in fact displayed the most noble and manly traits throughout.

As your reports have been already full in regard to names, etc., it would be superfluous for me to reiterate them here. One of the most horrid spectacles was in a small room, next above the telegraph office, where nine of the bodies were placed side by side, after being removed from the car. Oh! that I may never again witness a parallel to the awful scenes of yesterday. Among those active in their exertions to alleviate the distress, was Bishop Doane; if we under-got him rightly, a party of ladies had left a friend's house to take the unfortunate train; two had been brought back injured, and the other, Mrs. Prescott, was missing; he was using every effort to gain some tidings of her, and I find by the reports, this morning, that his worst fears were confirmed, and that she is among the slaughtered victims. One of the most providential escapes that came within my knowledge, was that of a gentleman, his wife and two infant children, from this city. The car they were in was one of the worst mashed up; but strange to relate, although the seats actually dropped in pieces as they arose from them, and several others, almost immediately beside them, were killed or mortally wounded, the whole family escaped with scarcely a scratch.

In summing up the cause of this truly lamentable affair, I can only come to the conclusion that from all the facts as presented on the spot, the great cause of blame must rest on the shoulders of the conductor of the up train. His leaving Burlington within ten minutes of the time, and the train having the right of way, was a piece of rashness reprehensible in the extreme. Again, the rate that the train was being backed was decidedly wrong. Of course the engineer must have been terribly excited when he saw the danger from collision with the down train, and perhaps from his speed in backing, my life was preserved; but still the principle was wrong. Again, there was no warning given at the cross-road, and Dr. Haukein having observed the train pass a few moments before, thought all safe. By the way, the bodies of his horses, one of which was on each side of the track, was the cause of throwing the train off the track.

My mind has not recovered from the awful scenes and excitement, and you must therefore excuse the imperfections in this hasty statement. Yours truly,

D. GAVIT.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We had a conversation this morning with the Rev. John McDermott, a Catholic clergyman, who informs us that he was in car B, at the time of the disaster. Himself and two friends were sitting near the end of the car nearest the engine. The car was well filled with passengers.

He states that the cars were going at a rapid rate when the crash took place; he found himself thrown violently out of his seat and dragged along with the wreck for some distance, being upon his head at times, and again upon his feet.

Of the occupants of this car, none escaped unharmed, except our informant and his two friends, who got off with trifling injuries. Several who were in the car were killed outright, and others were dreadfully maimed. Mr. McDermott, says it was the most appalling sight he ever witnessed. There were some exceptions to the humanity displayed by the people of the vicinity. Mr. McD.

says there were persons standing looking on, who refused to render any assistance, and even refused to get water for the wounded, saying "it was the company's business to attend to it!" Such instances of brutality were rare.

We saw Bishop Doane, who arrived in the city this morning. He informed us that none of the wounded had died to day. Mrs. Boyce, he says, lies in a very precarious condition. Miss Ellen Boyce is dead.

The Mr. Ingersoll who was killed was George R. Ingersoll, son of Lieut. Harry Ingersoll. The deceased was but nineteen years of age. He was travelling in company with Mrs. Clement Barclay at the time of the calamity. The body of Mr. I. was brought to the city this morning. He died at Mr. Beck's at Bedfont town, formerly the seat of Joseph Bonaparte.

Among the wounded who came to the city this morning were Messrs. Benjamin Harvey, of Conshohocken, and Mr. Clark, of Chester county.

The company had carriages in waiting for the purpose of conveying the wounded to their homes on their arrival in the city.

Our devil, who pays special attention to a young lady up town, without making any decided advances, was returning with her from meeting the other night, when she feeling said,—

"I fear I shall never go to heaven?"

"Why?" said our typist.

"Because," she replied, "I love a devil so well."

COULDN'T TELL THE DIFFERENCE.—A looter got hold of a green persimmon, which (before they are ripened by the frost) are said to be the most bitter and puckery fruit known. He took the persimmon outside the garden wall, and commenced upon it by seizing a generous mouthful of the fruit, which appeared to be in a state to frizzle his lips and tongue more provokingly.

How do you like it? Enquired the owner of the garden, who had been watching him.

The saliva was oozing from the corner of the fellow's mouth, and he was able only to reply:

"How do I look Nabor? Am I wisin' or singin'?"

"We thank thee, O Lord," said a preacher, "that thou hast made man in thine own likeness, endowed with faculties to praise and love thee; and that thou hast made woman like unto man—with a little variation."

"Thank God for that little variation," shouted a middle aged deacon. "Let us all be thankful!"

COMMERCIAL.

Salisbury Market.—Sept. 11, 1855

[CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY W. J. MILLS.]

Apples, dried 62 a 8 Bacon 9 a 9 Cott. n. 7 a 9 Irish Potatoes 40 a 45 Sweet do. 75 Sugar brown, 8 a 10 Do. 10a 122 Corn 75 a 10 Wheat 124 Salt pork 23 a 60 Flour, 100 a 8 Eggs, 2 a 37 Feathers, lb. 35 a 37 Chickens perdoz. 512 a 12 Beeswax 18 a 20 Corn Meal 50 a 60 Whisker, 59 a 60

CHARLOTTE MARKET.—August 25, 1855. COTTON—73 a 9. Buggling 20; Corn, 60 a 65. Four per bib. 6 a 61. Oats 30 a 30. Potatoes, 100; Bacon, 10 a 60; Butter, 150 a 200. Beeswax 20; Candles, tallow 25; Adamantine 45; Sperm 50; Eggs 12; Lard 10 a 11; Meal per bushel 60; Peas, 7-6; Wool 27 a 28; Chickens 15; Nail, 5 a 6; Iron 4 a 5; Coffee 12 a 14. Sugar 5 a 9; Do. 11; indunes Orleans 40 a 50; West India 33; Salt 250.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 3, 1855. BACON—12 a 13 MOLASSES— BEESWAX—24 a 25 CANDLES F 18 a 20 ADAMANTINE 28 a 37 Sperm 50 a COFFEE; xio 12 a 13 Laguira, 134 a 12 S. Domingo 60 a 70 COTTON—16 a 20 GRAIN— Oats, 10 a 100 DOMESTIC GOODS— PLUMBERS— BEE-SHOT—74 a 8 OSMONIUM—35 a 40 FEATHERS—35 a 40 FLOUR— Super, 8 a 00 Super, 7.75 a 60 Fine, 7.50 a 00 Scratches 725 GRAIN— Corn, 90 Wheat, 150 a 00 Oats, 40 a 00 Rye, 80 a IRON— S. W. co. bar, a 55 Dito, wide, 6 a 64 English, 44 a LARD— 11 a 123 LEAD— 82 a

WILMINGTON MARKET.—August 31, 1855. BACON—12 a 15 COFFEE, per lb. Hams, 124 a 15 Middlings, 11 a 14 Shoulders, 11 a 14 Hig round, 12 a 14 H.R.D.C.—13 a 14 BUTTER—24 a 25 CHICKENS—16 a 20 SALT—

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THE NEW-MOWN HAY.

—
BY PARK BENJAMIN.

Talk not to me of the southern bowers,
Of odors breathed from tropic flowers,
Of spice trees after rain;
But of those sweets that freely flow,
When June's fond breeze stir the low
Grass heaped along the plain.

This morning stood the verdant spears,
All wet with diamond dew—the tears
By night serenely shed;
This evening, like an army slain,
They number the plain,
With their fast fading dead.

An idle mood I love to pass
These ruins of the crowded grass,
Or gently lie in them;
Inhaling the delicious scents
Crushed from these downcast verdurous tents,
Beneath a sunset sky.

It is a pure delight, which they
Who dwell in cities, far away
From rural scenes so fair,
Can never know, its lighted rooms
Pervaded by exotic bloom—
This taste of natural air!

This air so softened by the breath
Exhaled and wafted from the death
Of herbs that simply bloom,
And, scarcely noted, like the best
Dear friends, with whom this world is blest
Awaits the common doom—

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Correspondence of the South Side Democrat.
A Gloomy Picture—The Fever Eight Weeks Old—New Cases Alarming on the Increase—The Physicians from Abroad—The Dead and Dying.

PORTSMOUTH, Thursday, Aug. 30.

Dear Democrat—Amid the general desolation and dismay which broods over our unfortunate town, I scarcely know where to commence the recital of our afflictions. Eight weeks ago to-day (July 5th) the first case occurred in Gosport. A ship carpenter who had been at work on board the *Ben Franklin*, came home one evening complaining of a throbbing headache—in three days he died with black vomit. The ship was immediately sent down to quarantine, and no one suspected that we should have to record another case of the dread pestilence. Page & Allen's shipyard in which the disease first appeared, was boarded up and a most rigid quarantine established against it, no communication being allowed with the little spot of earth then denominated "the infected district." Alas! little did they know how soon a nation would be quarantining the quarantiners! A fortnight elapsed and still there was little alarm, but now the disease began to exhibit itself in various quarters of Gosport and in the more malarious portions of Portsmouth. A week more and seventeen cases were suddenly reported in Barry's Row, Norfolk, and the disease may be said to have commenced its dreadful ravages.

To one who has never witnessed a city suffering from a pestilence, I can convey no adequate idea of the weary desolation of Portsmouth. It looks like the fallen city of the Arabian Nights, in which every thing was suddenly petrified and frozen into silence and death. Closed stores, perfectly deserted streets, window shutters everywhere fastened, and nothing to relieve the frightful and unnatural blankness of the scene, but hearse and coffins and corpses! We are humbled, scourged, bowed in the dust before a power in whose hands the strength of man is weakness and his wisdom folly. Dr. S— of New Orleans, who has himself lost three children I believe, by the fever, and whose experience of its ravages is second to that of few men of his age in the world perhaps, informed me a day or two since that in his judgment, yellow fever was a ban for which no antidote had yet been discovered and that human skill was entirely inadequate to its management.

When I tell you that such a disease is seizing our citizens at the rate of over fifty a day in a population of certainly not more than twenty-five hundred, you may have some idea of the fearful nearness with which death stares us all in the face. There is no civil government, no printing press going, scarcely a store open, no buying or selling save for the trade in drugs, no banking, no legislation, no visiting, save Death's visitings, and worse than all, no hope! The death of young Dr. Trugien, of which you have already been informed, and the serious illness of Mayor Fiske, have deepened the general gloom.

Poor Trugien's death is solemnizing all hearts. Cut down in the 28th year of his age, after having won an imperishable name by his heroic devotion to his duty, his loss like that of Woolis in our sister city of Norfolk, is utterly irreparable. If the prayers of the scores who have been saved from death, or of the hundreds whose dearst kin have been soothed in their dying hours, by his kindness and attentive zeal could have saved him, we would have been spared this sad announcement.

Our town is divided into districts, every one of which is under the charge of a physician, from abroad, the Faculty of Portsmouth being exhausted.

These noble men are Drs. Walter and Webster, of Baltimore; Drs. McDowell, and Hawle, of Richmond; and Drs. Cole, and Riser, from Philadelphia. There are but two of our own physicians on duty—Drs. Hodges and Bilisoly. The disease is increasing, whatever may be the reports to the contrary; and in three weeks more the town will be utterly depopulated if God does not intervene to stay the fearful tide. Col. Wm. Watts is improving, and will hope to be out in a few days. Mr. N. Brittingham, mail carrier is dead. Dr. Maupin, very low.

PORTSMOUTH.

PIEDMONT SULPHUR
AND
CHALYBEATE SPRINGS,
IN BURKE COUNTY, N. C.

Sixteen miles North of Morganton,
will be open for the reception of
Company the 15th June 1855.

THIS delightful Summer retreat cannot be surpassed by any of the fashionable Watering Places within the State of North Carolina. Here invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure, may find a Summer residence, calculated to restore the last energies of the Physical Constitution and gratify the most fastidious.

The proprietor has enlarged his spacious accommodations by considerable additions, and is prepared to receive a large company. He will spare no pains to contribute to the benefit and gratification of those who favor him with their company.

This fine watering place is surrounded by some of the greatest Natural curiosities in this Country. The Table Rock is only seven miles from the springs; Hollow Spring Cave is one mile, Raven Rock Falls four miles and Falls of Linville is nine miles.

There is a great country for hunting and fishing. Deer, Turkey, are plenty in the neighborhood of the springs.

By calling on Dr. Hoppelold, proprietor of the "Mountain Hotel," in Morganton, every necessary information pertaining to the medical qualities of these waters can be obtained.

JAMES C. ESTES, Proprietor.

June 8, 1855.

2-3m.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION
FOR THE
Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to W. M. D. COOKE, Principal.

Raleigh, N. C., August 9, 1855. 11—6w.

DR. R. P. BESSENT,
A REGULAR GRADUATE
OF THE
Baltimore College of Dental Science.

WOULD inform the citizens of Rowan, and the public generally, that he has removed to the town of Salisbury, and may be found at the Rowan House, except when professionally abroad.

13th communications by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

October 27, 1854.

12-3m.

THE NEW YORK
SATURDAY COURIER
New York July 21, 1855.

"The Model Family Paper."

THIRD VOLUME

OF THE
New York Saturday Courier.

We enter on our third volume under the brightest auspices, having passed a highly successful season—and favored with the most flattering prospects for the future. We have been gratulated on all sides, on our success in catering to the public taste, and supplying a pure, high-toned, entertaining, and brilliant

PAPER FOR THE DOMESTIC HEARTH!

which a parent need not be afraid to place in the hands of his family. Thus encouraged, we are determined to spare no effort or expense within the range of human enterprise to maintain, and if possible advance, the high standard of excellence already reached. Our watch-word is

EXCELSIOR,

and with the aid of the ablest editorial pens in New York, together with a talented corps of contributors in every department of literature, we hope to lay before our readers every week an UNPRECEDENTED LITERARY TREAT!

The contents of the COURIER are made up of sparkling original contributions from the most distinguished American authors, and extracts carefully gleaned from the choicest productions of European literature. They embrace every variety in the field of Polite Literature—

STORIES, TRAVELS, POEMS, SKETCHES

ANECDOTES, REVIEWS;

contributions of value and interest for the Farmer, the Mechanic and the Man of Science; weekly abstracts of the New York Markets; practical and intelligible Fashion articles, with occasional patterns and illustrations; sparkling Editorials on the current topics of the day; special Correspondents from all parts of the world, and a condensed summary of news.

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